

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

[No. 914.]

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and fraills,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseys, Duffels,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elastic, blue Friezes,

Calmancoes and Ruffs,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silefia do.

Osnaburges and Ticklenburgs,

Mullins and Mullin Hand's,

India Mullins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 10.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the

corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in pipes,

Wine in pipes and quatter casks,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in hds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Broad Cloths,

Callimere,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfthicks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

Irish Linens,

Calicoes,

Threads,

Chintzes,

Bedticks,

Osnaburges,

Sewing Silks,

Mullin and Mullin

Handkerchiefs,

India Cottons, &c

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Nov. 10.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,

And are now opening, and will be ready for sale

in a few days.

Their Fall supply of Goods:

Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coat-

ings, fearnoughts, duffel blankets, point and rose

do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thick, caddies,

kerseymeres, swansdowns, velvets, corduroys and

thicklets, Scotch carpeting, Brussels do. stuffs and

corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens,

fine and sewing twine, threads and sewing silks.

And have on Hand,

70 hds. Sugar,

4 do. Jamaica Rum,

12000 lbs. Green Coffee,

2000 bushels salt.

Oct. 26. d

NOTICE.

BATTALION Courts of Enquiry of the 1st

and 2d battalions of the 2d Legion of Militia,

will be held at the Court House in the town of

Alexandria, on Wednesday the 16th inst. at 10

o'clock in the forenoon, for the adjutant of

Lines for non attendance at the musters in August

and September last: And a Legionary Court for

the purpose of hearing appeals, and performing

other duties required by law, will be held at the

same place on Saturday the 26th inst. where those

concerned are desired to attend.

Nov. 11. 3 20

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next General

Assembly of Virginia, for a law to establish a town

at the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince

William, under certain regulations.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 5, 1863. d

Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Ship HERO,

burthen 200 tons or thereabouts, said

ship will carry 300 hds. or 2000 bls.

Has on board for sale,

20 pipes HOLLAND GIN.

For terms apply to the Master on board.

Thomas Cole.

Oct. 17. d

For Freight or Charter,

The new Brig CYRUS,

John Johnson, Master;

Burthen 11 hundred barrels.

ALSO,

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing Sloop

COLUMBIA,

Samuel Carr, Master;

Burthen about 650 barrels, lying at Prince street

wharf. For terms apply to

John G. Ladd.

Nov. 12. d

For Falmouth and a Market.

The new Ship ANN,

Capt. Bradford,

A few hds. of Tobacco will

be taken on FREIGHT, to the ad-

dress of T. Middleton & Co. Lon-

don, if immediate application is made

to the subscribers, who will make the usual ad-

vances on it.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Who have received, by late arrivals from Liver-

pool and London, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

Sept. 30. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship CATO,

ELEAZER FREEMAN

Master;

burthen 450 hds. Tobacco, a strong, staunch

vessel. Apply to

Lawrafon and Smoot,

Robert Young,

William Yeaton.

Oct. 6. d

For BOSTON,

The Sch'r FRIENDSHIP,

LEVI SOUL, Master;

burthen about 1000 barrels. For

Freight or Passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

Nov. 10. d

For New-York,

The fast sailing

Schooner Friendship,

JOHNQUANDRILL, master,

For Freight or Passage,

apply to the master on board.

lying at the wharf, or to

Philip Care, Union Street.

Who has for sale,

100 casks single and FF Powder,

50 kegs first quality Ground Ginger,

100 bls. do. Shad,

40 bls. do. Herrings,

3000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, and

Best superfine Flour for family use.

Oct. 18. d

For Philadelphia.

The Schooner HILAND,

JOHN HAND, MASTER,

An excellent vessel, will

sail with all possible dispatch, for freight or pas-

sage, apply to the Master on board, or to

DANIEL MCLEAN.

Nov. 15. d

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Schooner

GEN. PINCKNEY,

a fine new vessel, built on this river,

of about 520 barrels, well found, and in complete

order to proceed immediately to sea. Apply to

Robt. T. Hooe and Co.

Nov. 4. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

Fair American,

Capt. STOVER,

about two years old, burthen 217

tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board said

vessel;

160 tons Plaster of Paris.

TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have

just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street,

near the corner of Prince street, a handsome as-

sortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

SHOES:

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and

without heels.

Spangled kid, with and without heels.

Millets Morocco and leather.

Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.

Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a num-

ber of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.

Great attention will be paid to those who will

please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29. d3m

JUST ARRIVED,

From St. Petersburg, (Russia,)

The Ship Hunter, Capt. M'Knight:

Has on board, and will be landed and exposed

for sale in a few days.

The following Cargo:

Bar Iron, (old Sable) assorted,

First quality clean Hemp,

Do. Sail Duck,

Do. Ravens do.

White and Brown Sheetings,

Broad and narrow Diapers,

Drillings, &c. &c. Apply to

R. T. Hooe and Co.

J. and T. Vowell,

Lawrafon and Smoo

N. B.—The Ship Hunter

is intended as a constant trader to Russia, and may

be looked for early next fall, with a more gen-

eral assortment of Russia Goods.

Lawrafon and Smoot.

Oct. 6. d

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King-Street, within one door of

Washington-Street, has just received, a quanti-

ty of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars,

Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally e-

very other article in the grocery line, he offers

for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

THOMAS SIMMS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public

that he has returned to his old stand on Prince

street, where he has for sale, as usual, a general

Assortment of Groceries.

He has just received some Rhode Island Greening

APPLES,

which he will dispose of by the barrel or bushel.

Oct. 15. d

WILLIAM HODGSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A consignment of well bought superfine and second

Broad Cloths & Kersimeres,

by the piece or package, at an advance to net

first cost and charges only.

He has also for sale, imported by the ship Ann,

Bradford, from Liverpool,

Twenty cases English FELT HATS,

afforded prices.

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PORT FOLIO.

THE Patrons of the Port Folio, and the public generally are informed, that on the first day of January next, the publication of the fourth volume will commence.

The friends to this establishment will please recollect, that one of the most necessary stipulations is the payment of one years subscription, (Five Dollars) in advance.

Subscriptions or arrears will be thankfully received for the Editor, by the Editor of the Alexandria Advertiser, who is his agent in this place.

Our Patrons are requested not to send to the Office for their Papers in future—the carrier will serve them regularly at their houses.

NOTICE.—There will be no MARKET on Sunday till the first of April next.

Capt. O'Meara's Packet will sail for Norfolk on Sunday Morning, wind and weather permitting.
Nov. 15.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at JAMES KENNEDY's, Senior,
Book and Stationary Store,

Blackstone's Commentaries

ON The Laws of England:

A new and elegant edition, in five vols. octavo—Equal, if not superior, to the British, and to Americans infinitely more valuable, as it contains

NOTES OF REFERENCE

TO The Constitution and Laws

OF
The Federal Government of the U. States,

AND OF
The Commonwealth of Virginia:

WITH
An Appendix to each Volume,

CONTAINING
Short Tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form

A connected View of the Laws of Virginia,
As a member of the Federal Union.

By ST. GEO. TUCKER,
Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.
King Street, Nov. 18. d6t

BENJAMIN COCKE,

Has received and is now opening (in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Wm. H. and E. M. LYLES, in Fairfax Street,) a handsome assortment of GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine and common cloths, Kerseys, coatings, forrest cloth, kerseys and half-thicks, striped and rose blankets, flannels, fashionable marcellies, toillet and swan-down for vest shapes, Irish and German Linens, long lawn, India cottons, handanna handkerchiefs, ladies fashionable shag velvet, bonnets, do, do, straw, do, white crapes, feathers and artificial wreaths, fluffed silk gloves pick nick and lace gloves, silk and cotton cords and tassels, Nelson ball trimming, thread lace, do, edging, chineries, prints, white and coloured cambric muslin, do, figured, &c.

The above goods will be sold low for CASH.
Nov. 15. d1w eozw

GEORGE N. LYLES

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a general supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers for sale at his store in Fairfax Street, on the most reasonable terms. Also,

A quantity of Seine Twine.
Nov. 10. d4w

Notice.

THOSE citizens who have not paid their corporation taxes are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the collector, who will attend every afternoon (first days excepted) at his store at the corner of Prince and Fairfax Streets, to receive the same.
GEORGE DRINKER, Collector.
Nov. 16. d1w

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday afternoon, a FORTY DOLLARS BANK NOTE, of the Alexandria Bank, and one or two notes of Five Dollars, wrapped up in a piece of newspaper: Whoever has found them, and will deliver them to the PRINTER, shall receive the above reward, and the thanks of the
Nov. 15. d316

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

The following IMPORTANT TRACT was on Monday communicated to Congress by the President of the United States.

AN ACCOUNT OF LOUISIANA,

Being an abstract of documents in the Offices of the Departments of State and of the Treasury.

(Continued.)

General Description of Upper Louisiana.

When compared with the Indiana territory, the face of the country in Upper Louisiana is rather more broken, though the soil is equally fertile. It is a fact not to be contested, that the west side of the river possesses some advantages, not generally incident to these regions. It is elevated and healthy and well watered with a variety of large rapid streams, calculated for mills and other water works. From Cape Girardeau, above the mouth of the Ohio, to the Missouri, the land on the east side of the Mississippi is low and flat, and occasionally exposed to inundations; that on the Louisiana side, contiguous to the river, is generally much higher, and in many places very rocky on the shore. Some of the heights exhibit scenes truly picturesque. They rise to a height of at least three hundred feet, faced with perpendicular line and free stone, carved into various shapes and figures by the hand of nature, and afford the appearance of a multitude of antique towers. From the tops of these elevations, the land gradually slopes back from the river, without gravel or rock, and is covered with valuable timber. It may be said with truth that for fertility of soil, no part of the world exceeds the borders of the Mississippi, the land yields an abundance of all the necessities of life, and almost spontaneously; very little labour being required in the cultivation of the earth. That part of Upper Louisiana which borders on North Mexico, is one immense prairie; it produces nothing but grass; it is filled with buffaloes, deer and other kinds of game; the land is represented as too rich for the growth of forest trees. It is pretended that upper Louisiana contains in its bowels many silver and copper mines, and various specimens of both are exhibited. Several trials have been made to ascertain the fact; but the want of skill in the artists has hitherto left the subject undecided.

The salt works are also pretty numerous; some belong to individuals; others to the public. They already yield an abundant supply for the consumption of the country; and if properly managed, might become an article of more general exportation. The usual price per bushel is 150 cents in cash at the works.

This price will be still lower as soon as the manufacture of the salt is assumed by government, or patronized by men who have large capitals to employ in the business. One extraordinary fact relative to salt must not be omitted. There exists about 1000 miles up the Missouri, and not far from that river a Salt Mountain! The existence of such a mountain might well be questioned, were it not for the testimony of several respectable and enterprising traders, who have visited it, and who have exhibited several bushels of the salt to the curiosity of the people of St. Louis, where some of it still remains. A specimen of the same salt has been sent to Marietta. This mountain is said to be 180 miles long, and 45 in width, composed of solid rock salt, without any trees, or even shrubs on it. Salt springs are very numerous beneath the surface of this mountain, and they flow through the fissures and cavities of it. Caves of salt petre are found in Upper Louisiana, though at some distance from the settlements. Four men on a trading voyage, lately discovered one, several hundred miles up the Missouri. They spent five or six weeks in the manufacture of this article, and returned to St. Louis with 400 weight of it. It proved to be good, and they sold it for a high price.

The geography of the Mississippi and Missouri, and their contiguity for a great length of way, are but little known. The traders assert, that 100 miles above their junction, a man may walk from one to the other in a day; and it is ascertained, that seven miles still higher up, the passage may be crossed in four or five days. This portage is frequented by traders, who carry on a considerable trade with some of the Missouri Indians. Their general route is through Green Bay, which is an arm of lake Michigan; they then pass into a small lake connected with it, and which communicates with the Fox River; they then cross over a short portage into the Ouisconsin River, which unites with the Mississippi some distance below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is also said, that the traders communicate with the Mississippi above these falls, through lake Superior; but their trade in that quarter is much less considerable.

Canal of Carondelet.

Behind New Orleans is a Canal about one and a half miles long, which communicates with a creek called the Bayou St. Jean, flowing into lake Pontchartrain. At the mouth of it, about two and an half leagues from the city is a small Port called St. Jean, which commands the entrance from the lake. By this creek the communication is kept up though the lake and the Rigolets to Mobile and the settlement in West Florida. Crafts drawing from six to eight feet water can navigate to the mouth of the creek, but except in particular swells of the lake cannot pass the bar without being lightened.

St. Bernard.

On the East side of the Mississippi, about five

leagues below New Orleans and at the head of the English bend is a settlement known by the names of the Poblacion de St. Bernard or the Terre aux Boeufs, extending on both sides of a creek or drain, whose head is contiguous to the Mississippi, and which flowing eastward, after a course of 18 leagues, and dividing itself into two branches falls into the sea and lake Borgue. This settlement consists of two parishes; almost all the inhabitants of which are Spaniards from the Canaries, who content themselves with raising fowls, corn, and garden stuff for the market at New Orleans. The lands cannot be cultivated to any great distance from the banks of the creek, on account of the vicinity of the marsh behind them, but the place is susceptible of great improvement and of affording another communication to small craft of from eight to ten feet draught between the sea and the Mississippi.

Settlements below the English Turn.

At the distance of fifteen leagues below New Orleans, the settlements on both banks of the river are but small account. Between these and the fort of Plaquemines, the country is overflowed in the spring and in many places is incapable of cultivation at any time, being a morass almost impossible by man or beast. This small tongue of land extends considerably into the sea which is visible on both sides of the Mississippi from a ship's mast.

Country from Plaquemines to the Sea, and Effect of the Hurricanes.

From Plaquemines to the sea is twelve or thirteen leagues. The country is low, swampy, chiefly covered with reeds, having little or no timber, and no settlement whatever. It may be necessary to mention here, that the whole lower part of the country from the English Turn downward, is subject to overflowing in hurricanes, either by the recoiling of the river or reflux from the sea on each side; and on more than one occasion it has been covered from the depth of two to ten feet, according to the descent of the river, whereby many lives were lost, horses and cattle swept away and a scene of destruction laid. The last calamity of this kind happened in 1794; but fortunately they are not frequent. In the preceding year the engineer who superintended the erection of the fort of Plaquemines was drowned in his house near the fort, and the workmen and garrison escaped only by taking refuge on an elevated spot in the fort, on which there were notwithstanding, two or three feet of water. These hurricanes have generally been felt in the month of August. Their greatest fury lasts about twelve hours. They commence in the south-east, veer about to all points of the compass, are felt most severely below, and seldom extend more than a few leagues above New Orleans. In their whole course they are marked with ruin and desolation. Until that of 1793, there had been none felt from the year 1780.

Passes, or Mouths of the Mississippi.

About eight leagues below Plaquemines, the Mississippi divides itself into three channels, which are called the Passes of the river, viz. the East South, & South West Passes. Their course is from 5 to 6 leagues to the sea. The space between is a marsh with little or no timber on it; but from its situation, it may hereafter be rendered of importance. The East Pass, which is on the left hand going down the river, is divided into two branches about two leagues below, viz. the Pass a la Loure, and that known to mariners by the name of the Balize, at which there is a small block house and some huts of the pilots, who reside only here. The first of these secondary channels contains at present but eight feet water; the latter from fourteen to sixteen, according to the seasons. The South Pass, which is directly in front of the Mississippi, has always been considered as entirely choked up, but has ten feet water. The South West pass, which is on the right is the longest and narrowest of all the Passes, and a few years ago had eighteen feet water, and was that by which the large ships always entered and sailed from the Mississippi. It has now but eight feet water, and will probably remain so for some time. In speaking of the quantity of water in the Passes, it must be understood of what is on the bar of each Pass; for immediately after passing the bar, which is very narrow, there are from five to seven fathoms at all seasons.

Country east of lake Pontchartrain.

The country on the East side of lake Pontchartrain to Mobile, and including the whole extent between the American line & the Mississippi above New Orleans, and the lakes (with the exception of a tract of about 30 miles on the Mississippi, and as much square, contiguous to the line, and comprehending the waters to Thompson's creek, Bayou Sara, and the Arnet) is a poor thin soil overgrown with pine, and contains no good land whatever, unless on the banks of a few small rivers. It would however afford abundant supplies of pitch, tar and pine lumber, and would feed large herds of cattle.

The inhabitants and their origin.

The inhabitants of Louisiana are chiefly the descendants of the French and Canadians. There are a considerable number of English and Americans in New Orleans. The two German casts are peopled by the descendants of settlers from Germany, and a few French mixed with them. The three succeeding settlements up to Baton Rouge contain mostly Acadians, banished from Nova Scotia, by the English, and their descendants. The government of Baton Rouge, especially the east, which includes all the country between the Iberville and the American line, is composed partly of Acadians, a very few French, and of a great majority of Americans. On the west side they are mostly Acadians: at

pointe a la Poudre and Red River they are French and Acadians. Of the population of the Atacapas and Opelousas, a considerable part is American—Natchitoches, on the Red River, contains but a few Americans, and the remainder of the inhabitants are French—but the former are more numerous in other settlements on that river, viz. Avoyelles, Rapide, and Ouaheba. At Arkansas the are mostly French; and at New Madrid, Americans. At least 25ths, if not a greater proportion of all the settlers on the Spanish side of the Mississippi, in the Illinois country, are likewise supposed to be Americans. Below New Orleans the population is altogether French, and the descendants of Frenchmen.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The democratic prints, in their commencement of the present session of Congress, were full of exultations, and congratulations to each other upon the prospect of obtaining Louisiana, without spilling a drop of blood; the fifteen millions was a mere "drop in the bucket" not worth naming. One of these violent papers, in order to prove to its readers, the blessings to be derived from the possession of those barren deserts (which the sapient Editor, and the Vermont Cicero of the House of Representatives, call the Arabia Felix of America,) brings to view the "slaughtered heaps" of Englishmen during the late wars in Europe.—"Hence fellow-citizens, (continues this sage of democracy) let us appreciate the wisdom of that administration, which procured this inestimable country, without a drop of blood being spilt!"

Unluckily for this political scribbler, his chiefs well knew that Spain, had shed a formal demurer, to the whole proceedings, respecting this land of milk and honey, at the very time they were pushing the treaty and provision bill, through both Houses of Congress. They saw that we should not only have to pay France, to fight Spain, but to run the most eminent risk of bringing England into the account current, for being excluded out of the Mississippi, by our giving an exclusive right of navigation to France and Spain. Mr. Purviance, too, it seems, deprecates the misfortune, which awaited this country by the blunders of administration, in not looking into the title, before they purchased. In the excellent speech of that gentleman in the House of Representatives, in the debate on Mr. R. Gri-wold's motion, for calling on the President to produce the title, and other documents respecting Louisiana, he says:

"If the claim with which we have purchased be invested with any latent embarrassment; if our possession should be opposed; or, if our right of property should hereafter be contested, let the President look to it—he, and he only will become responsible for every drop of America blood which may flow in consequence of such contests."

Claimants under the seventh article of the British Treaty, are informed that lists of their claims, as decided by the Board of Commissioners in London, have, for their information, been transmitted to the Collectors of the Customs in the principal ports of the United States.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 15, 1803.

We are inclined to believe, that the following singular and very interesting information is in substance correct:

By a vessel arrived at New York from Spain, we learn that the President of the United States, has in his possession a treaty negotiated by Mr. Pinckney, in which Spain stipulates to pay the claims of American merchants for losses sustained by spoiliations. We are authorized to state that this treaty came into the possession of the president during the last session of Congress. Our merchants may at first think it strange that a treaty in which they are so deeply interested should not only be kept a secret from the people for a whole year, but should also be withheld from the knowledge of the Senate, a consistent part of the treaty making power. They will, however, be pleased to remember, that no longer ago than June last the government, through its organ the Aurora, declared, that "the merchants are the most dangerous, least virtuous, most corruptible, and most likely to corrupt; of any description of persons in society." Let the merchants candidly ask themselves what men of such character can rationally expect from a virtuous philosophic uncorrupt, and uncorrupting administration.

If this treaty had been exhibited to the Senate and ratified, the consequence would have been the payment of a large sum of money to our merchants; and thus their means of corrupting would be very considerably increased.

Gen. U. S.)

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman of respectability, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated New Orleans, October 1, 1803.

"I have been assured by the marquis Casa Calvo, that the Americans will take possession of New Orleans and Louisiana on all November, and that they are to enter this place with a considerable force. There are to be very great public rejoicings on the occasion in this city."

Citizen Cathala, a French architect, has invented a new method of employing tiles for the roofs of houses, by which one half of the quantity usually required for any purpose is saved.

The tiles are an oblong, fastened to each other by the sides, by the

For the

Mr. S. THE under the s concerning will be an quainted mistakes an in that peice cision of the have been fa point really to state this The disput crooked or ther it sha route. Wh combine convenience of Commission would disob their duty, the Stochol rest of Ale crooked way miles and an way by the C le River, a ed to go. T further, but materials we and many n This was asc tion, and the mers. They to lay off the ing line of both Nichol hugh have c from the T pass through siderable ex they would b their friends, and others, th ed way by Co that, to the o more than 2 n tance by the C Hill to the miles. Whe southern was ed, but which the nearest r Ford.

Another gr in supposing intended to c ducts of those nient to Frede such had bee Little River point fixed by ed for the ac western coun Alexandria, a trade to Georg far as rivalshi nia Assembly state in view.

Another mi supposes the o will soon find so navigable, use for a Turn on was now c complete, all the year, wou their crops, on ably to market ate ten miles more than six not use the r Keith, whose thorty, appear sooner these pleted the bette structions by those rivers us

Too long, a people in the of the town, w ing up their in contributed mo want, than the Potomac n Turnpike Roa Here one obser tor of the Po long been in th taken up prej of transporta directing the T lity to the one, ty to the other. In favor of Centerville, A extraordinary arg

The files are to be made in a square instead of an oblong form. The hook by which they are fastened is at one of the angles, so that when fastened to the laths, they hang down diagonally, and every tile is covered one fifth part, on two sides, by the superior row.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Mr. SNOWDEN,

THE angry manner in which a writer under the signature of *Numbers* has written concerning the route of the Turnpike road, will be an apology with those better acquainted with the subject, for the many mistakes and strange arguments to be found in that piece. When he arraigned the decision of the majority of the board, it would have been fair to have stated what was the point really in dispute; but in his attempt to state this, he has made a great mistake. The dispute is whether the road shall be crooked or straight. It is not merely whether it shall take a southern or western route. When the law required it should combine shortness of distance with convenience of ground, the majority of the Commissioners were of opinion that they would disobey the law and act contrary to their duty, and contrary to the interest of the Stockholders, and contrary to the interest of Alexandria, if they established a crooked way by Centerville more than two miles and an half further than the straight way by the Court House to the ford at Little River, a point to which they were obliged to go. The crooked way was not only further, but the ground was worse, and the materials were fewer, for making the road, and many more bridges were requisite. This was ascertained by their own observation, and the written report of Simon Summers. They did not feel any obligation to lay off the road according to the dividing line of the Ravensworth estate; for both Nicholas Fitzhugh and Giles Fitzhugh have consented that the strait road from the Trough Hill to the Ford, may pass through their lands, which are of considerable extent. Nor did they conceive they would be justified in accommodating their friends, Mr. Keith, Colonel Deneale, and others, through whose lands the crooked way by Centerville passes, by preferring that to the one which shortens the distance more than 2 miles in about 30: for the distance by the Court House, from the Trough Hill to the Ford, does not exceed thirty miles. Whether the road was northern or southern was not the point they considered, but which was the most eligible and the nearest route from Alexandria to the Ford.

Another great mistake of that writer, is in supposing the Turnpike Road was ever intended to draw to Alexandria the products of those portions of Virginia convenient to Fredericksburg or Richmond. If such had been the intention, the Ford at Little River would never have been a point fixed by the law. But it was intended for the advantage of that part of the western country, naturally convenient to Alexandria, and which sometimes might trade to George-Town and Baltimore. So far as rivalry was considered, the Virginia Assembly had these parts of another state in view.

Another mistake in this writer is that he supposes the country west of Little River, will soon find the Potomac and Shenandoah so navigable, that they will have but little use for a Turnpike Road: if the navigation was now complete, and the road now complete, all persons, at some seasons of the year, would use the road, for parts of their crops, or they would come unseasonably to market. It is probable those situated ten miles from the Potomac, and not more than sixty from Alexandria, would not use the river at all. It is true Mr. Keith, whose protest is referred to as authority, appears very sanguine concerning the navigation of those waters, and the sooner these water conveyances are completed the better. Still, however, the obstructions by ice and drought will make those rivers useless half the year at least.

Too long, a great deal too long, have the people in the country, and the merchants of the town, wanted a good road for keeping up their intercourse, and nothing has contributed more to the continuance of this want, than the ill founded idea that opening the Potomac navigation would render the Turnpike Road useless and unprofitable. Here one observation occurs, that a Director of the Potomac Company, who has long been in that business, and may have taken up prejudices respecting that mode of transportation, appears the less fit for directing the Turnpike Road. His partiality to the one, may be attended with injury to the other.

In favor of the long crooked road by Centerville, *Numbers* has urged an extraordinary argument, which he imagines

addressed powerfully to the interest of the Stockholders. He says, "if the public accommodation was the same each route, the Stockholders would be gainers and not losers by the increase of distance, as they are entitled to toll on every mile they finish, but as the accommodation to the public would be infinitely increased, by the increased distance, the toll or benefit of the Stockholders would, by this combination of distance and accommodation, be much extended." When the waggons from the westward arrive at the Ford at Little River, how can they be said to be accommodated, if they are put out of their way two miles and an half, in about thirty, to the Trough Hill?—Almost nine-tenths of the waggons which bring flour to Alexandria, come from beyond Little River and Goose Creek. Why will not those, when they can save the toll, take some nearer route? And, if they do so, will not the Stockholders be losers? But what right have the Stockholders to lengthen the road, by giving it a circuitous route, for the sake of increasing the distance upon which to demand tolls? Instead of increasing it two miles and an half, why not increase it five, or ten, or twenty, and carry the road by Hay-Market or Fauquier Court House.

The Stockholders should be reminded, that no toll can be demanded until the road is finished according to law, at least the distance of ten miles, and the Governor of Virginia shall certify it to be so done; and the law requires that the route of the road, shall combine shortness of distance with convenience of ground, or, in other words, the road is to be as short as possible: if it is not, the Governor may refuse the Company the power of collecting tolls.

The control over the road, both as to its route and the manner of making it, which is placed in the Governor of Virginia, may be found in the following extract from the act of Assembly:

"**SECT. 7.** And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said President and Directors, shall have completed the said road, ten miles from the said line, of the said District of Columbia, towards Little River, and so from time to time any other like distance progressively, they shall give notice thereof to the Governor of this State, who shall forthwith, appoint three skillful persons to view and examine the same, and to report to him, whether the said road is so far executed according to the meaning of this act, and if their report be in the affirmative, the said Governor, shall permit them to erect such, and so many Gates, or Turnpikes, upon the said road as will be necessary, and also to appoint toll gatherers for the purpose of collecting the tolls, herein after granted to the said company."

If then the road be made longer by several miles, than it might be upon another equally convenient and practicable ground, in order that the tolls may be multiplied, what ought the Company to expect? They are to expect, that no three skillful persons, having viewed the road, will report that it is executed according to the meaning of the act, and the people of the counties of Shenandoah, Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley and Loudoun, as well as part of the people of Fairfax, will remonstrate against the Turnpike Gates being erected, and their being subjected to tolls, when they are put out of their way so much as two or three miles in thirty two. Such persons for whose benefit especially the law was passed, will have good reason to insist that the meaning of the act has not been complied with.

To the Company, therefore, it is a serious matter for consideration, to what extent they would be injured, if the meaning and letter of the law should be disregarded, by making a long circuitous road, instead of a short, strait one to the Ford.

STRAIGHT-WAY.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 16.

A number of petitions were presented, and reports made, which shall be noticed hereafter particularly.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the Chair—on the bill for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States; which authorizes hostilities against Morocco.

The committee having gone through the bill, reported it without amendment to the House, who ordered it to a third reading to morrow.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, for fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned.

The bill leaves the salaries blank. Mr. Leib moved the recommitment of the bill

to the committee of ways and means, under the impression that it had been the intention of the House, in making the original reference to that committee, that they, understanding the resources of the country, should fix the quantum of the salaries, and not report a bill in blank.

Mr. Randolph, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, explained at some length, the reasons which had operated with the committee in reporting the bill in blank. He observed that he had himself been in favor of making a report, predicated on the the previous decision of the committee, whether the existing salaries should be increased, diminished or remain unaltered. In this opinion he had been overruled, and the committee, not being able to agree among themselves on these points, had directed a bill in blank to be drawn up.

Mr. Nicholson, vindicated the report of the committee as perfectly regular and conformable to the invariable practice in analogous cases. In all cases, where a discretion, as to the quantum of money applied to specific objects, existed, committees had reported bills in blank, leaving the decision on the proper sums to the determination of the House.

Mr. Leib's motion to recommit was lost without a division, and the bill referred to the committee of the whole to morrow.

An engrossed bill for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States was read the third time.

Mr. Crowninshield moved to recommit the bill, for the purpose of so amending it, as to protect the property of neutral powers from capture, by recognizing the principle that free ships make free goods.

Mr. Nicholson supported this motion on the ground that it became the house to embrace so favorable an occasion of giving their sanction to this important principle.

Mr. Dana observed that the alleged objection did not lie against the bill, as the nature of the instructions to commanders of American vessels, was confided to the President, who would, no doubt, adopt such regulations as should be proper.

Mr. Eustis opposed the recommitment, on the ground that the provisions of the bill were an exact transcript of those contained in an act passed two years since in relation to Tripoli, and on the ground that the insertion of the proposed amendment might, while it failed to affect the principle of the law of nations, produce considerable inconveniences so far as it related to the Barbary powers.

The motion to recommit was lost—Yeas 39—Noes 69.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dana observed that it had been hitherto usual to require the yeas and nays to be taken to mark the disagreement of the members of the House; he moved that they should be taken on this question to shew their cordial agreement.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and carried unanimously in the affirmative—Yeas 117.

Mr. Eppes moved the following resolution: Resolved, That it is expedient to discontinue the offices of commissioners of loans in the different states, and to transfer the duties of those offices to the secretary of the treasury, with an allowance of dollars for additional clerks.

Referred to the committee of ways and means. Mr. G. W. Campbell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the act to establish post-offices and post-roads in the United States, as charges a postage on the transmission of newspapers ought to be repealed.

Mr. C. on submitting this motion made a number of remarks to shew the importance of exempting from postage the vehicles for diffusing political information, on the prevalence of which so intimately depended the preservation of the liberties of the American people.

Ordered to lie on the table.

New-York, November 15.

An affair of honor was yesterday settled at Hobuck, between Mr. Robt. Swartwout, and Richard Riker, Esq. Deputy Attorney General of the state. The latter fell the first shot from a severe wound in his right leg.

FOR SALE,

Two acres of GROUND adjoining the Town of Alexandria, near the Powder House.

—ALSO—

One Hundred and Fifty ACRES in Prince George's County, (Maryland,) six miles from Alexandria, and seven from the City of Washington; about fifty acres cleared, and the remainder well timbered. There are on the premises a barn, and an orchard of good fruit. For particulars apply to

James R. M. Lowe,

In Alexandria.

November 8.

Wm. H. and ENOCH M. LYLES, HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

By the brig Franklin, from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their NEW STORE, on KING-STREET, next door to BENNETT and WATTS'S.

A general and well selected Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will prove Wednesday, the 24th current, to collect the assessed by the courts of Enquiry of the Second Legion of Militia of the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM DIXON, Collector.

Second Legion, M. D. C.

Nov. 19.

To rent for one or two years, the STORE AND CELLAR I at present occupy; also a STORE AND CELLAR on King street, near Mott's Tavern.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND,

Containing five acres, one mile from town lying between the Georgetown road, and the river, near Mr. Hodgson's, on which is a small House.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Nov. 19.

For Sale,

A two story frame HOUSE, and LOT on King Street, opposite Col. Peyton's. Any person wishing to purchase will please apply to the Printer. One half the amount of the purchase money will be taken in goods.

Nov. 19.

Notice is hereby given,

That an ELECTION will be held at the house of the late Wm. Simpson, near the Old Turnpike Gate, on the first Monday in December next, for a President, Directors and Treasurer to the Turnpike Road Company.

By Order of the Board.

Chas. Page, Treasurer.

Nov. 10.

ROBERT T. HOOE and Co.

Has for Sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Coarse and fine Woolens, Irish and German Linens, Calicoes and Chintzes, Liverpool China, white and coloured, in assorted crates, Do. Stone Ware in crates, assorted, Sacking, coarse Hats in boxes, assorted, London Pewter, Scarlet Cardinals, Pipes in boxes, Paints in kegs, English Nails of all sizes.

An assortment of Russia Linens and Dispers—Hemp and Iron.

Nov. 4.

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods, suitable to the season.

Oct. 17.

BAYNE & CARTWRIGHT

Lower end of Prince Street, on Harper's Wharf, have on hand, a general assortment of

Groceries & Ship Chandlery,

which they will dispose of on the usual terms.

Nov. 17.

The Marine Insurance Association continue to meet at their office every day from 12 till 2 o'clock.

Wm. Groverman, Broker.

Oct. 13.

FOR SALE,

A likely, healthy, young Negro Man of an, exceptionable character. Apply to the Printer.

Nov. 5.

JUST RECEIVED,

Two warranted PIANO FORTES, which will be sold on low terms if speedily applied for.

BELL and WRAY.

Nov. 14.

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman—Enquire of the Printer.

For Sale,

Several likely NEGRO GIRLS, from 12 to 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 16.

Wanted,

A WOMAN SERVANT capable of doing house work. Apply to the Printer.

Nov. 11.

A Warehouse to Let.

I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King street, adjoining the mansion house in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to

P. MARSTELLER.

June 2.

To Let,

THE frame Warehouse on King street, two doors above Pitt Street, now occupied by Ambrose Vaffie. Possession will be given on the 27th of this month—apply, in the absence of the subscriber, to Col. Dennis Ramsey.

R. I. TAYLOR.

August 15.

Flaxseed Hogheads.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his cooper's shop, near Col. Hooe's Wharf, a few flaxseed hogheads, and flour barrels.

CHARLES JAMIESON.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen cooper's wanted.

November 16.

I have just received,
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
TEN BALES
EAST INDIA GOODS,
consisting of
Gauripore Sannahs, Allibad Emerty,
Seepore Battahs, Mugga Mamoody,
Lucipore, do. Beerboon Gurrahs,
Chittabully do. Barrapooty,
Brown do. Bandanna Hhfs.
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
August 11. eo

BENNETT and WATTS
Have on Hand,
From late importations, and offer for sale on the usual terms,
A general assortment of coarse Wool-
lers,
London superfine cloths and callimere,
Do. swanowns, manilla stripes and tolanetts,
Men's fustians, pealings, lutekrings and farfenetts,
An elegant assortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Dimities, cambricks and other muslins amongst
which are some very handsome India work,
Elegant gilt and camel's hair shawls,
Irish linsens and sheetings,
Piatillas white and brown,
Ticklenburgs, of naburgs, Hessians and rolls,
Best twilled sackings,
English and Scotch carpeting,
London pewter in casks,
British FP and battle gunpowder,
Single and double barrel guns,
An elegant assortment of buttons,
Pitt, crofsut, mill and hand steel plate saws,
64, 84, 104, 120, and 204, nails,
Frying pans,
With a general assortment of Hardware, &c.
Seine twine.
Nov. 12. d1weotwtaw1w

PUBLIC SALE.

SOME of the Legatees of the late
Mr. William Triplett, having objected to a di-
vision of the decedent's estate, which he recom-
mended in his will to be done, we, therefore, as
executors, will expose to public sale, at Round
Hill, his late residence, on Wednesday the 14th
of December next, ALL THE ESTATE, real
and personal, of which the died seized.

The ROUND HILL Tract, con-
taining nearly four hundred acres, is a most de-
sirable and healthy situation, on which is built a
brick house one story high, fifty four feet long,
and eighteen feet wide; four rooms on the lower
floor, with a fire place and closets in each, and a
passage eight feet wide; three rooms upstairs, two
of them with fire places, a good cellar and kit-
chen under the house; a framed barn, dairy, sta-
bles for ten horses, carriage house, two corn houses,
one granary, great house, and quarters, well cal-
culated for the accommodation of thirty negroes;
an apple orchard of excellent fruit, and a garden
paled in. This farm is well known to be one of
most productive in the county, and now in a high
and improved state, being well fenced and divid-
ed into convenient fields for farming; there are
eighty acres of timothy meadow, producing from
eighty to one hundred tons a year; fifty acres of
new meadow may be made and watered at a small
expense. The crops of small grain have general-
ly been from 500 to 600 bushels, and of corn
300 barrels.

Near this lies another Tract of about
four hundred acres, heavily timbered with pine,
oak and hickory, with good springs and fine
high, healthy situations for building; the post
road, from north to south, passes thro' those two
tracts, which affords two excellent stands for ta-
vers, and also for tan yards, being not more
than eight miles from Alexandria and sixteen from
Washington.

Also, another Tract lying on the
main branch of Tiltot's creek, about two miles
from Colchester, on which Mr. William Triplett
now lives, containing upwards of 100 acres; the
building is a good farm house, in a healthy situ-
ation, a good orchard and fine water.

At the same time and place will be
sold, thirty valuable SLAVES, men, women and
children; some plow, a watch, books, (among
which are some valuable classics) household furni-
ture, and beds of a good quality, bed and table
linen, kitchen furniture, a coach and harness,
one wagon and cart, farming utensils, horses,
mule, one yoke of excellent oxen, cattle, sheep,
hogs, &c.

The terms of sale for the land are,
one third payable on the day of sale, (at which
time deeds will be made the purchaser) one third
in six months, and the other third in 12 months,
with interest from the day of sale. A deed of
trust will be taken to secure the two last pay-
ments. The Negroes will be sold at 12 months
credit, and the other property at a credit of nine
months; for all sums over twenty dollars bonds,
with approved security will be required of the
purchasers.

Major George Triplett, on the re-
mises, will show the land, with a correct plat
survey lately made by Col. Wm. Payne, County
Surveyor, at the instance of the executors. The
title papers will be exhibited on the day of sale by
CHAS. LITTLE,
AND
GEORGE TRIPLETT, } Executors.

The sale will continue from day to
day, until the property is disposed of.
Nov. 12. d

JOHN G. LADD
Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince street wharf,
3000 bushels coarse Salt,
15 hhds W. India Rum,
30 pipes best Holland Gin,
150 bls. Beef and Pork,
A quantity of Seal Leather and Shoes of all sorts,
50 pieces of Russia Duck,
100 boxes mould and dip'd tallow Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
7 hhds. and 80 bls. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
2 tons of Cordage assorted,
2 cases bandanna Handkerchiefs,
7 bales India Cottons,
1 box Perfumery, 1 do. Fans,
A few Feather Beds with Pillows and Bolsters of
the best Ticking.
An assortment of playing and blank Cards,
Bar Iron, Stone Lime refined,
Salt Petre, Ground Ginger, Pearl Ash,
Rice, Starch, Writing Paper, Glass, Hops,
Cotton Yarn assorted, &c. &c.
Nov. 1. d

The Subscriber

having made every exertion within his power for
two years past to procure the means of discharging
the debts due from the estate devised to him by
his father, without being able to effect it, and
now finding the estate under considerable embar-
rassment, hath come to a determination to offer
the whole personal property for sale, viz.

About 20 likely Negroes

of both sexes and various ages, amongst which are
a good carpenter and blacksmith, about 100 head
of horned cattle, consisting of milch cows, steers
and work oxen, a number of horses, mares and
colts, some of them remarkably fine, three likely
mules, and a variety of plantation utensils, &c.

The sale will commence at Salisbury on Thurs-
day the 8th day of December next, if fair, if not,
the next fair day.

Twelve months credit will be allowed for all
sums above 20 dollars, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security; creditors of the said es-
tate will be allowed to purchase to the amount
of their claims, previously settled and acknow-
ledged by me to be just and interest abated them.

Charles I. Love,

Executor of Samuel Love, deceased.
Salisbury, Oct. 31. d

District of Columbia,
County of Alexandria, ff.
JUNE TERM, 1803.
John Potts, Complainant,
AGAINST
Robert Finley, John Bannatyne,
Andrew Buchanan, Jas. Hob-
kirk and Robt Buchanan Dun-
lop, merchants and partners un-
der the firm of Findley, Ban-
natyne & Co. and Wm. Wilkin,
Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno.
Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanan, Jas. Hobkirk and
Rob. Buchanan Dunlop, not having entered their
appearance and given security according to the
act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon
affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Ban-
natyne, Andrew Buchanan, James Hobkirk, and
Robert Buchanan Dunlop are not inhabitants of
this district, on motion of the said complainant,
by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defend-
ants, Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew
Buchanan, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanan
Dunlop do appear here on the first day of Novem-
ber court next, and enter their appearance to the
suit and give security for performing the decree of
the court; and that the other defendant Wm.
Wilkin, do not pay away, convey or secrete the
debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects
in his hands belonging to the said absent defend-
ants, Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew
Buchanan, James Hobkirk and Robert Buchanan
Dunlop until the further order or decree of this
court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith
published for two months successively, in one of
the public newspapers published in this county,
and that another copy be posted at the front door
of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test, G. DENEALE,
Clerk.
S 20. dzm

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 29th
of October last, a negro man slave named
BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high,
straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath
an impediment in his speech which prevents his
readily replying to a question. He commonly
wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of
good cloathing, a description of which is unneces-
sary, as it is probable he has changed them. He
has been frequently seen about town since he ab-
sconded, and in all probability is now secreted by
his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave
of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now
said to be free. The above reward will be paid
for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and
a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the dis-
covery of those who have been accessory to his
concealment.

Captains of vessels, &c. are forewarned at
their peril, not to take him away.
ROBERT B. JAMESON.
Nov. 15. d

For Sale, by
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
WHEATON'S
GENUINE PATENT JAUNDICE
BITTERS,

A MEDICINE extremely useful when
Jaundicy and Billious Complaints are so
prevalent among the citizens of America and the
West Indies. They are a useful and efficacious
Medicine for curing Jaundicy and Billious disor-
ders, and removing that sinking, faint, distressed
feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss
of appetite, and sleepy, dull heaviness in the fore-
part of the day, weakness and trembling of the
limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of
countenance, complaints so common to jaundicy
and billious people.

Also removing constipation of the bowels, ob-
structions of urine, cholery complaints, pukings
and purgings, indigestion, sick head ache, rheu-
matic complaints, &c. (which arise from a collec-
tion of four, billious matter in the stomach) and
at length restoring the constitution to strength and
vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off
worms, and cure ricketty children, and may be
used with safety in all constitutions, ages and
sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New
England, by the above medicine, (as may be
seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further
recommendation.

LIKEWISE,

Wheaton's Patent Itch Ointment.

The only medicine in the world which will
certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it
any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it
being composed mostly of ingredients never before
discovered or used in that disorder. One box cures
a person, and there need be no washing after the
use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and
smoother after the use of it than before.
August 2. zaw6m

LECTURES.

IN a science so various and complicated as the
present system of the LAW, nothing which tends
to facilitate the progress of the student can be
deemed useless. It is with this view that the
subscriber proposes to deliver, the ensuing winter,
(and if suitable encouragement offers, annually)

A course of Lectures,

On Education, Belles Letters, Com-
position, History and Law.

The subscriber means to divide the same into
two distinct courses. The object of this division
is, that such young gentlemen who are designed
to fill stations in active life, distinct from those of
the learned professions, may resort to that course
of lectures which will be delivered without a re-
lation to the Law, which will be the sole founda-
tion of the other.

If the plan should meet with success, the sub-
scriber contemplates furnishing, next winter, a
handsome library, for the use of such gentlemen
as feel desirous of patronizing the undertaking.

The principal laws of each state will then be
provided—That students at law from any part of
the United States will find it their interest to re-
pair to the metropolis to pursue their studies;
where they will have the advantage of attending the
congressional debates.

The facility of access which the houses of con-
gress offer, is a circumstance peculiarly advan-
geous to the student, and the youthful pleader;
not only from the light which is thrown in the
course of debate on controverted questions of law;
not only to be derived from witnessing the eager
contests, the vigorous attacks, the wary methods
of defence, exhibited by men of the most con-
spicuous talents, rivals alike in abilities and inter-
est; but especially from this consideration, that
the speakers are, in general, exempted by the na-
ture of their functions, from those defects to which
pleaders are peculiarly exposed.

The LECTURES will commence the first week
in December next, and continue until twelve dis-
tinct Lectures in each course shall have been deliv-
ered.

The terms may be known by application per-
sonally, or by letters post paid to
ROBERT WARE PEACOCK.

Attorney at Law,
City of Washington, Oa. 7. m&th 11 D.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th
of July, a negro man named
MOSES:

he is a tall boney man, about 6 feet high, not
very fleshy, has a remarkable scar across the
middle of his nose, his hair long and strait for
that of a Negro, though not tied. He has been
several times seen skulking about Alexandria.
Any person who will deliver me the said Ne-
gro, or secure him and give me information
thereof, shall receive the above reward.

AUG. J. SMITH.

Fairfax County,
Aug. 3. eo

A Gardner Wanted.

WANTED a person qualified to undertake the
management of a large market garden. A per-
son well recommended will meet a good employ;
he should have a knowledge of the marketing bu-
siness, &c. A single man would be preferred.
Apply at Mount Washington, one mile from
George Town Ferry.

JOHN BALL, Manager.
Mt. Washington,
November 14. 1aw3w



For New-York,
The Sloop COLUMBIA,
Samuel Carr, Master,
LYING at Prince street wharf—
For freight or passage, apply to the
master on board, or to
JNO. G. LADD.

Nov. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,

16 hhds. Clay'd, }
10 hhds. Mascovado, } 1275
20 bbls. do.
West India rum in puncheons, and bbls.
Molasses in hhds.
Peach, and apple brandy.
Cyder and vinegar in bbls.
A quantity of excellent bacon.
Herrings and shad in bbls.
Ground alum salt.
30 doz. winter stockings.
Irish linen by the box or piece.

And a general assortment of groceries.

We continue to keep a general assortment of
bolting cloaths and select the best flour for family
use.

ALEX. SMITH & SON.

The highest price given for
Flaxseed.

Nov. 15.

d2w.

HUGH SMITH

Has received by the Ann, the United States, and
the Orion, from Liverpool,

A complete assortment of Queen's Ware,
and can now supply country merchants on the
shortest notice. Has also received a number of well
ASSORTED CRATES,

in excellent condition.—Has for sale as usual
China and Glass Ware.

Likewise for sale, Pipes by the box, Crowley
Steel, New Cattle Grindstones.

Oct. 29.

d6t eo

EDUCATION.

I shall open a NIGHT SCHOOL on Mon-
day evening next, at my house next door to the
Indian Queen on King street; where pupils com-
mitted to my care will be diligently instructed in
Reading, Writing & Arithmetic.

Those persons who are disposed to favour me with
their patronage on the present occasion, will
please to call as soon as possible, that I may have
it in my power to make arrangements proper for
the order of the school and improvement of the
scholars.

John Mafon.

N. B. MARIAN MASON continues to teach
Reading, Writing and Needle work, and would
BOARD three or four girls on moderate terms.
Nov. 5. to

NOTICE.

I WILL dispose of the whole of my Stock of
DRY GOODS

At present upon hand, at cost and charges, upon
a liberal credit, where punctuality in payment
may be relied upon. JAMES WILSON.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the sub-
scriber, are informed, if more convenient,
to make payment in Fredericksburg, than in Alex-
andria, will please to do so, to Messrs. Robert
Cooper and Co. Merchants there; and those
whose accounts have been long standing, imme-
diate payment will be expected.

JAMES WILSON.

Oa. 28.

d1m

Frederick Kemelmmyer, LIMNER.

Respectfully informs the public that he has
opened a Drawing School next door to Colonel
Hooe's, (Water street,) where he will instruct
young Ladies and Gentlemen in drawing and
painting in Water Colours and Crayons every day
in the week, except Saturday. Hours of attend-
ance for young Ladies from twelve to one, and
gentlemen from 6 to 7 o'clock in the forenoon.

He also,

Professes Portrait Painting in Oil and Crayons,
and all other branches belonging to the art of
painting except house painting.

Likewise,

Gilds looking glasses and picture frames in the
best and neatest manner possible.
August 31. eo

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday
the 14th inst. an apprentice boy to the Coopers
trade, named MICHAEL FOLEY, between 18
and 19 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high,
dark straight hair, and has a remarkable down-
cast sheepish look. Being born in the west of
Ireland he will be easily discovered by his dialect.
Had on when he absconded, a nankeen upper
jacket, thickset waistcoat, new ticklenburg trow-
sers and a new wool hat, but took other clothes
with him. It is supposed he has gone tow-
ards Baltimore. If taken up 20 miles from
Alex andria I will pay 15 dollars, and if more
than 50 miles 20 dollars reward and all rea-
sonable charges.

CHAS. JAMIESON.

August 15. dzteo

Cash given for cleanlinnen rag at this
office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. S N O W D E N.

Vol. III.

Pu

On

At 10 o'clock, on
Rum in hog
French Brandy
Gin in pipes and
Whiskey and A
Sugar in hhds. 15
Coffee in tierces
Chocolate
White and brow
Mould and dip'd
Raisins in kegs,
Figs in kegs and
Queens Ware in
FUR

A variety of
Amo
Cloths, Co
Kerleymeres,
Plains and Ker
Negro Cottons
Elaficks, blue
Calimancoes ar
Yarn Stockings
Chintzes and C
Irish Linens, S
Osnaburgs and
Mullins and M
India Mullins a
Bandanna Hand
Coloured Threa
And sundry o

Nov. 21.

Sales

On WE

At 10 o'clock, will be
corner of Kin
Rum in hh
Whiskey in bar
Apple Brandy
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes a
Molasses in hh
Sugar in hhds.
White and brow
Coffee in casks
Raisins in kegs
Queen's Ware,

A variety of
—AMONG

Broad Cloths,
Callimere,
Kerleys,
Coatings,
H's thicks,
Fearnoughs,
Blankets,
Flanes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other
Stockings,
THOS. P

Nov. 21.

JUST IM

From London, and for
warehouse, for
800 pieces well ch
and C
which they are enabl
cash, or on
Also—Cambrick
Neibbands and silk sha
Richd

Oa. 31.

Thirty Doll

RAN AWAY from ri
of October last, a ne
B C
about 20 years of age, f
straight limbed and well
no impediment in his sp
readily replying to a qu
wears ear-rings. He too
good cloathing, a descrip
ery, as it is probable he
has been frequently seen
donded, and in all probab
his mother, Winney Bro
of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late
said to be free. The ab
for securing said Negro
covery of those who have
concealment.
Captain's of vessels,
their peril, not to take him
ROBER

Nov. 15.